

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

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SYDNEY, MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1917.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

PRICE, 1d.

## SUMMARY.

FARMER'S, 1840-1917. SYDNEY.

Seventy-seven years.

THEATRE DINNER—SPECIAL NOTICE.

On account of the Anniversary Day Holiday on Friday next, this week's Theatre Dinner will be held on Thursday evening.

COMMENCING THIS MORNING.

FARMER'S 9 TO 10 SALE.

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HALF THIS MARKED PRICES

FOR CASH ONLY.

FOR THE 9 TO 10 SALE.

FARMER'S 9 TO 10 SALE.

THIS morning inaugurates an event that always attracts the keenest of shoppers, and provides most unexpected bargains at

THE FARMER'S 9 TO 10 SALE.

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THE FARMER'S 9 TO 10 SALE.

THE FARMER'S



## DRESS, FASHION, ETC.

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THE SUMMER FAIR  
AT  
MARK FOY'S, LIMITED.TO-DAY OPENS OUR  
NINETEEN-SEVENTEEN  
JANUARY FAIR.NEW HIGH RECORDS  
IN  
SELLING AND VALUE GIVING

## WILL BE ESTABLISHED.

## WE HAVE THE

## ENTHUSIASM,

THE  
ORGANISATION,AND  
THE CASH,ALSO THE  
DETERMINATIONTO  
DEMONSTRATEBY  
DEEDSTHAT THIS IS  
THE HOME OF GOOD  
VALUES.

## HERE'S A SNAP.

## 45-INCH FLOURINGS,

## VERY RICHLY EMBOSSED

## AND

## EMBROIDERED

## OR

## PURE WHITE VOILE.

OF EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY, ALL FROM SWITZERLAND, AND THAT'S THE HOME OF ALL THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND FASCINATING FLOURINGS.

## NEVER IN OUR REMEMBRANCE

HAVE WE SEEN FLOURINGS MORE CHARMING AND WITH SO MUCH CHARACTER.

## USUAL PRICE, 9/11.

## SALE, 3/11 YARD.

WE URGE YOU NOT TO DELAY. YOU WILL NEVER GET SUCH A SNAP AGAIN.

## SWEET BROS., LTD.,

## "WHERE BIZ HUMS,"

## NEWTOWN.

THESE 45-INCH FLOURINGS ARE IN 10 DISTINCT PATTERNS, AND SOME ARE HEMSTITCHED.

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VALUES.SPECIAL PURCHASE  
OF  
SILKS  
SHOWING TO-DAY  
AT  
MCCATHIES', LTD.,  
GREAT PITT-STREET SALE.RIGHT NOW, WHEN THE GOODS ARE  
MOST WANTED,  
WE OFFER THE CORRECT GOODS  
AT  
REALLY GENUINE  
SALE PRICES.SILKS. SILKS.  
CHEAPER THAN EVER.Double-width WASHABLE SATIN, in Black, White  
and all shades of Grey, 100 yards.  
SALE PRICE, 6/6 per yd.JAPANESE PONGEE SILKS, 10 inches wide.  
SALE PRICE, 6/6 per yd.Special Line of TURKISH SILKS, 10 inches wide.  
SALE PRICE, 1/4d per yd.FANCY SILKS, single width.  
Usually 6/11 per yd.  
SALE PRICE, 1/4d.Double-width BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA.  
Usually 6/11 and 7/8 yd.  
SALE PRICE, 6/6 per yd.WHITE MUSLIN BLOUSES, pretty trimmed bands of  
Embroidery, and Crochet buttons and narrow  
satin.WHITE DUCHESS MOUSSELINE, double width.  
Usually 6/11 per yd.  
SALE PRICE, 6/6.ASTONISHING VALUES  
in  
DRESS MATERIALS.A Glance through this List will prove to you  
that the following lines are great values.  
SEE THE  
WASHING MATERIALS.Special Line of COTTON VOILES, in Floral, Spot,  
and Stripe designs; double width.  
Usually 6/11 per yd.  
SALE PRICE, 1/4d.Double-width Coloured POPLINETTE.  
Usually 6/11 per yd.  
SALE PRICE, 4d.Double-width COTTON VOILES, in Spots and Stripes.  
Usually 6/11 per yd.  
SALE PRICE, 1/4d.SEE THE  
LATEST IN DRESS MATERIALS.

## AT SALE PRICES.

Double-width HOLLAND, in all colours.  
Usually 6/11 per yd.  
SALE PRICE, 1/4d.Special Table of DOUBLE-WIDTH DRESS MATERIAL,  
including MILK-COOPER, CORDUROY, TWEED,  
Wool, and STRIPED VOILE.  
ON SALE PRICE, 4d.SEE THE  
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS  
RILEY BROS., LTD.,  
GREAT SUMMER SALE.Read this List. There's some great money savings  
to you. For the other sales see our prices and  
compare values. Our sale is the greatest sale of all.

## SALE, 3/11 YARD.

## JULY OPENED.

## THE LATEST

## LONDON CRAZE.

## LADIES'

## MILITARY PARASOLS,

## 6/11 to 3/11 EACH.

## "SOROSIS,"

## THE WORLD'S BEST FOOTWEAR,

## SOLE AGENTS,

## MCCATHIES', LTD.,

## THE BONNET SHOW IN SYDNEY.

## 107, 108, Pitt Street.

## HORSES, VEHICLES, LIVE STOCK.

## AT NEWLANDS, 87-91 PARHAMFIELD ROAD,

## Pitt Street, Sydney.

## TIPPERARY, Second-hand, 2/11, new 6/11.

## HARNESS, 2nd-hand, leather, 6/11.







## GREAT FIRE

IN

## LONDON

## MUNITION WORKS

## BLOWN UP

## APPLAUSING SCENES

## WHOLESALE WRECKAGE

## SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE

A great fire broke out in a munitions factory in the neighbourhood of London on Friday night, and spread to many adjacent buildings.

A terrific explosion was caused in the factory, the flash of which lighted up the whole of the city for an instant. Tremendous damage was caused, and many lives were lost.

It is announced that the disaster will make no practical difference to the output of munitions.

## STORY OF DISASTER.

LONDON, Jan. 21. A tremendous explosion shook London on Friday evening.

The explosion followed the outbreak of a fire in one of the munitions establishments used for the refining of explosives, eastward of London, near the river.

## FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION.

All the explosives and the factory were completely destroyed. Fires were caused in neighbouring warehouses and factories, but soon found a ready sanctuary. Men of all classes were mobilised to succour the wounded and rescue the living from the wreckage. The tragedy was illuminated, not alone by the heroism of the flames and the dauntless devotion of helpers of all degrees, but by the women played their part right nobly. "If a man sees a chum killed at the front he doesn't throw up the sponge," said a factory woman who was watching the blazing mass. "We shan't either," she added simply.

But the scene was particularly depressing. Rows of ruined houses, with desolated household goods, the great area of smoking ruins, the sad little groups standing in amazement, made a picture that will not soon be forgotten.

## DESTRUCTION AND TERROR.

It is almost impossible to weave a connected narrative out of the stories. Walls were shattered, roofs blown off, doors and windows torn from their fastenings, remnants of chimneys and gables littering the causeways and pavements. At the sound of the first explosion the inhabitants rushed terror-stricken to the streets. The second detonation caught them as the concussion stripped roofs, bringing down states in a shower on unprotected heads. Numbers of women and children were injured in this way. But the destruction and terror in the lanes in the vicinity was nothing compared with the appalling scenes in the region of the explosion and fire.

An old man remarked, "It was all so sudden, we could not realise what was happening. I was in the power-house of one of the adjoining factories preparing to do some fitting. A youth with me shouted, 'Oh, mate, there's a fire near us.' He dashed out to the next floor to inquire when something happened, throwing me on the floor. A minute later I was able to escape, but I don't know how."

## MASSES OF FLAMES.

A series of fires over a considerable area quickly developed. Great factories employing men, women, and girls, were soon gigantic masses of flames, the glow lighting up the river suburbs for miles. Dismantled houses were utilised as temporary mortuaries. Many private houses were thrown open to receive the more seriously injured, assistance being forthcoming from every part of the metropolis.

Long into the night thousands were attracted to the district, but sightseers were not permitted within a mile or more of the actual scene. The origin cannot accurately be determined at present. The establishment of a cordon round the zone of operations averted confusion and panic amongst the general public.

## START OF THE FIRE.

The fire broke out in the mining shop of Dr. Angel, the chief chemist. Whilst advising the operatives to seek safety he himself attempted to combat the fire, and perished. The flames spread to an adjoining building in which a quantity of high explosives were stored. Buildings miles away were rocked by the force of the detonations. There was great destruction of glass over an enormous area. Many buildings were shattered over an area of nearly three-quarters of a mile. Firemen, police, with ambulances, and detachments of the military rushed to the scene. The casualties were so heavy that the ambulances were insufficient to remove the victims to the hospitals, and therefore military ambulances were summoned, and motor "buses" and other vehicles on the streets were requisitioned. Finally a firemen's convoy was organised, and the more seriously injured were quickly conveyed to the hospitals, which were commandeered.

## TERRIBLE SCENES.

It was impossible for the doctors and nurses at the hospitals to keep a record of the number of patients. There was a terrible scene when a large seven-storeyed dormitory burst into flame. It was feared that many in it had perished, but, owing to the impossibility of getting such a blaze under control, the firemen were reluctantly obliged to devote their energies to saving as much of the neighbouring property as possible. Despite all their efforts, the flames spread swiftly until over an area of nearly a square mile broke out, covering it to the sky with a view to checking the progress of the flames.

## MISSILES WEIGHING TONS.

Boulders weighing tons were hurled a hundred yards. Twisted iron girders were shot like arrows, and fell a great distance away. Some were buried several feet in the ground. A rain of smaller fragments injured unsuspecting wayfarers. Fires broke out in neighbouring factories as a result of the explosion.

## GERMAN FINANCE.

The "Nation" says there have been five Russian Cabinets during the war period.

There has been an artillery duel south of Rassagny. An enemy coup-de-main failed.

A French raid north-west of Soissons resulted in the capture of prisoners.

There have been patrol encounters at Burnhaupt and in Alsace. A strong enemy reconnaissance south-west of Altkirch was repulsed.

## DARK FORCES AROUND THE THRONE.

The "Nation" says there have been five Russian Cabinets during the war period.

They were reportedly thrown back by the tremendous sheets of flame and volumes of smoke, but they ultimately overcame all obstacles. There were remarkable rescues. The combined efforts of the firemen, soldiers, police, and ambulance parties were marked by high courage and presence of mind, and saved many lives.

Although, unfortunately, a number of men and women were fatally injured in the munition factory and adjacent buildings, the more the magnitude of the disaster is considered, the more one wonders that the loss of life was not far greater.

The awful power of modern explosives was never more plainly demonstrated. Enceladon himself in his angriest moments could not scatter such missiles as those flying in all directions.

## THE "VICTORY LOAN."

The following additional subscriptions to the British War Loan—mostly new money—are announced:—

North Eastern Railway, £2,000,000; Edinburgh Life Assurance Society, £1,000,000;

Andrew Weir and Company, £1,000,000; Equity Life Assurance Society, £1,000,000; National Mutual Society of Australasia, £800,000; National Deposit Friendly Society, £750,000; Sir Marcus Samuel, £500,000; Bristol Corporation, £450,000.

Lady Wernher has subscribed £2,000,000.

The large subscriptions exceed £100,000.

## BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.

A German memorial addressed to the United States demands the deportations.

and asserts that of 1,200,000 Belgians employed at the beginning of the war, 650,000, including 150,000 women, are unemployed, and depending on charity.

The memorial concludes: "We only deport those who refuse to work at home.

They are not forced to do military work if they object."

## GASOMETER IGNITED.

The most spectacular and least harmful incident of the explosion was the ignition of a gasometer.

The concussion apparently caused it to collapse. The gas fled up, incinerating the whole of London.

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## GERMANY'S DEFENCE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.

A prominent inspector of police was trawelling westward with his daughter. He

## WASHED ADRIFT.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 21.

Swedish torpedo boats discovered a drifting minefield north of Kalmar, and exploded 11 mines with shells. Many others exploded on the coast of Bornholm, damaging houses.

It is believed that storms washed away part of the German minefields at the mouth of the Baltic.

## GENERAL MOBILISATION.

PARIS, Jan. 19.

M. Thomas (Minister for Munitions) informed a Parliamentary committee that France was contemplating a general mobilisation of civilians.

## THE VICTORY LOAN.

The "Daily Telegraph" (London) says:

"An indemnity is an imperative necessity to Germany. If the war ends in June it will cost £600,000,000 sterling.

The highest income tax and succession duties and the most productive monopolies would not enable Germany to raise the necessary interest and redemption money.

The sum of £2,250,000 might be obtained by confining 30 per cent. of property in Germany. It is therefore essential to get at least this amount in war indemnity."

## GERMAN MINEFIELD.

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## INDIAN LOYALTY.

PARIS, Jan. 20.

The Vicerey of India has announced that the Government of India has made a war contribution of one lac of rupees (about £7000).

The Nepal Government 3 lacs, the princely chieftains, and people of Rajputana 4 lacs.

The Maharaja of Cutch is continuing another year the up-keep of one Indian regiment, costing £35,000.

## CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The Vicerey of India has announced that the popular liver and blood sausages shall in future contain 12 per cent. of bran in addition to other porcine material not commonly used for human consumption.

A proclamation in garrison towns asks civilians to undertake the duty of guard-

## SWISS FEARS

## GERMAN INVASION

## THE MOBILISATION

## ROUMANIA

## ENEMY PRESSURE

## WESTERN FRONT

## BRITISH RAIDERS

Swiss newspapers state that the Germans continue to concentrate near Basle. The Swiss General Staff expresses the conviction that the invasion of Switzerland is contemplated.

The effects of the explosion were curiously erratic. In some cases dwellings miles down the river were damaged much more than buildings comparatively near by. Moreover, while the windows of some houses were broken, others in the same row, were undamaged owing to the protection of intervening walls and trees.

Several laden trucks on the railway acted as a barrier to the force of the explosion in one instance.

The Swiss Minister in Washington has directed that all reservists in the United States on conditional leave shall proceed home for mobilisation.

There has been heavy fighting in Roumania. Marshal von Mackensen claims to have captured Manesti, on the Sereth, and to have taken 400 prisoners.

The British carried out a successful raid eastward of St. Eloi, on the Western front.

The German commerce raider has not yet been captured.

## WESTERN FRONT.

## BRITISH RAID SUCCEEDS

LONDON, Jan. 21. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last night: We carried out a successful raid eastward of St. Eloi. There was considerable artillery fire on both sides, particularly on the right of our line northward of the Somme. We effectively drove back enemy positions on the La Bassée Canal, south-eastward of Bapaume.

Field Marshal Haig's final report on Friday stated: We dispersed enemy working parties in the Arras area. We shelled positions in the neighbourhood of La Bassée Canal satisfactorily.

The "Manchester Guardian" says the government is being responsible for the economic disorganisation. The present troubles, it is said, arise owing to the Duma's endeavours to secure a Government possessing the confidence of the Duma and the people, but the reactionary M. Protopoff remains Minister of the interior. M. Schubert's retirement was a great blow to the Duma, because he was a secret police, assumed the Duma that the campaign would be prosecuted strenuously.

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The "Daily Telegraph" (London) says:

"The Russian official report states—

A British official report states—









